Evaluation of IRDP was conducted for the period January to December, 1989.

(b) The main findnigs of the 3rd round of Concurrent Evaluation (January—December, 1989) are as under:—

(1) Primary and Tertiary Sectors were areas of main thrust covering 44 per cent and 45 per cent families respectively. In primary sector, Dairy Units (20 per cent coverage) were more popular, as compared to other schemes. In Tertiary Sector, the reliance was on shops (17 per cent coverage) while in secondary sector, village industries accounted for 6 per cent coverage.

(2) 65 per cent beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of *Gram Sabhas*.

(3) In the opinion of the beneficiaries, the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80 per cent cases.

(4) About 37 per cent beneficiaries had no overdues and 29 per cent beneficiaries had overdues less than Rs. 1000/-.

(5) 94 per cent beneficiaries had not borrowed any money from private sources after acquisition of the asset.

(6) The assets had generated additional income (net of cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000/- in 42 per cent cases, between Rs. 1001/- and Rs. 2000/- in 18 per cent cases and between Rs. 501/- and 1000/- in 9 per cent cases.

(7) The old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500/- in 81 per cent cases and revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- in 28 per cent cases.

(8) Ineligible families were assisted in 16 per cent cases.

(9) In 82 per cent cases, there was no difference in the cost of the asset as per official report and its value in the opinion of the beneficiary. However, the remaining 18 per cent cases, some differences were observed. Of these, in 9 per cent cases there were significant differences of more than Rs 500. This indicated some malpractice and leakages in the implementation o IRDP.

(10) Working capital was not provided to beneficiaries in 20 per cen cases out of 62 per cent such cases where working capital was required.

(11) After care and Governmen support was not made available to th beneficiaries in 53 per cent cases ou of 71 per cent cases requiring such support.

(12) The beneficiaries were not aware of the Group Life Insurance Scheme in 76 per cent cases.

Restriction on sale of advanced computers by USA

*438. SRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States is restricting the sale of advanced computers to India as a retaliatory measures against the Government of India's decision not to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty;

(b) if so, the reaction of Governmen thereto;

(c) what is its likely impact on the Indian Computer Industry as a whole;

(d) whether Government propose to make some efforts to acquire advanced computers from USA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Under the United States export control regulations, computers have alway

been a controlled item. The level of controls differ from country to country. For countrise which are non-signatories to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, computers above a certain threshold can be exported only after a license is obtained from the US Government. India is included in this category.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of USA.

(c) Since high performance computers will be subject to case by case licensing, there will be delays in procurement.

(d) and (e) The import of items of high technology including computers are undertaken under the provisions of the Indo-US Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1984. Government are pursuing proposals for procurement of computers from the US under this agreement.

Visit of Israeli team to India

*439. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA.
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Israeli team led by the Dy. Director General, Foreign Affairs of Israel, Mr. Moshe Yaga lately visited New Delhi, to identify areas of cooperation between the two countries;

(b) if so, what areas were identified as a result of the talks; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Israeli official had visited India in March 1992, to discuss the broad framework if future political and economic bilateral relations.

(b) Among the areas identified as mutualy beneficial for cooperation were: agriculture, science & technology, culture, civil aviation, tourism and trade & industry.

(c) Visits of delegations in the fields of civil aviation, tourism and agriculture have taken place to draw up programmes of cooperaiton in each of the areas.

Expenditure sent to Antartica

*440. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of expeditions sent to Antarctica for research during the last two years;

(b) the details of research work carried out by these expeditions; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of the expeditions during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) During the last two years *i.e.* 1990-91 and 1991-92 two scientific expeditions were sent to Antarctica.

(b) Details of scientific work done are given in the Statement (*See* below)

(c) The expenditure incurred is given below:

1990-91 . .	Rs. 12·34 crores
1991-92 . .	Rs. 13·00 crores